Missions, Foriqn- 1930
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African Educator Here To Study Alabama Method In Teaching Negro

The African flapper with rings in her nose and ears and her brothers are capable of strong intellectual attainments once the superstitions of her race are abandoned and the light of civilization has pierced the veil of ignorance under which the race has labored for centuries.

Such is the opinion of Dr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, of the South African Institute of Race Relations and professor at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa, who was in Montgomery yesterday. Dr. Jones was a visitor at the State Department of Education and discussed with officials the methods of training the negro in Alabama, with a view of studying the Alabama methods and applying them, insofar as is practical to the training of African natives.

In Africa the people are not known as negroes, Dr. Jones said, but as natives. They cling to their age old superstitions and attribute the various mood of the elements to "spirits." The rhythmic beating of the tom-tom and the weird shouts of the natives still ring through the air, despite the great advance of civilization into their country in the past few years. Dr. Jones estimated that in the South African country controlled by Great Britain there are 4,500,000 natives, of which 3,000,000 have yet to avail themselves of the civilizing influences.

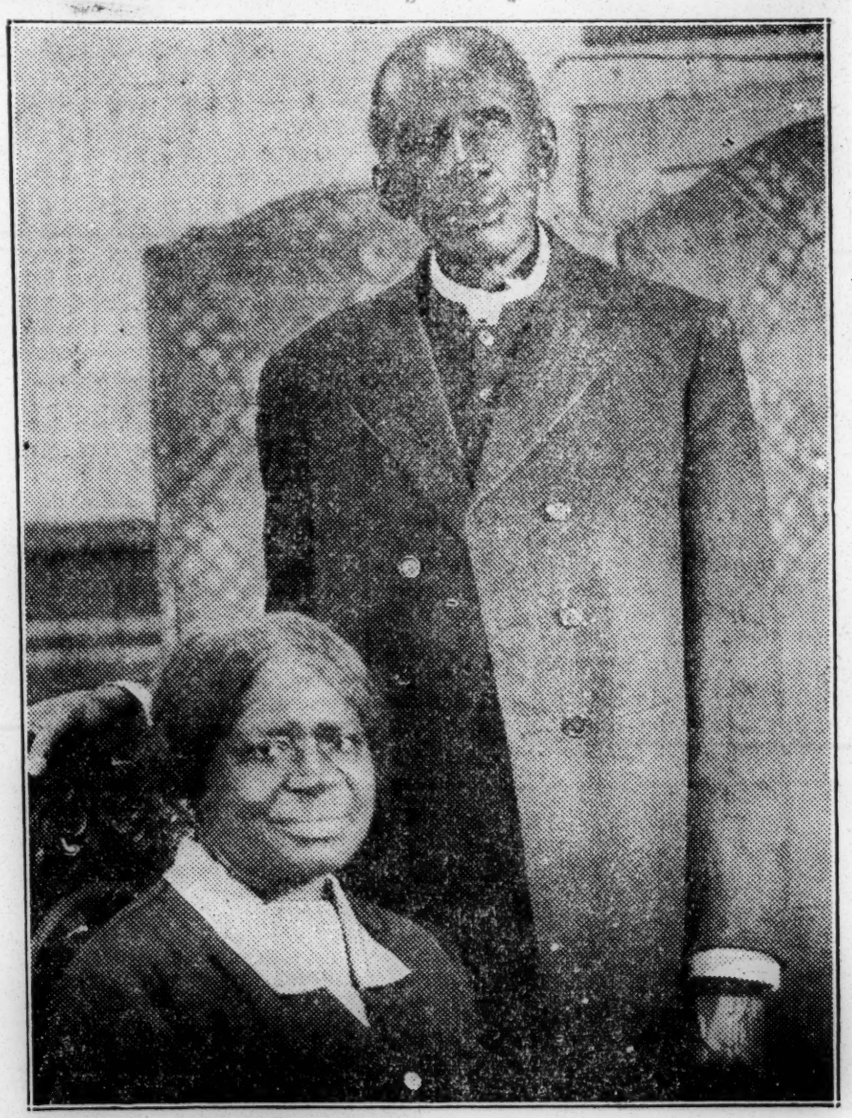
There are two factors, he said, that promise to bring light into the oblivion in which Africa has been submerged for years. There are Christianity and education. They work hand in hand, he said, for until the native rejects the superstitions that characterize the religions of his ancestors, there can be small hope to educate and enlighten him. The workers are concentrating chiefly in teaching the children and they experience a great handicap through the different languages of different tribes. Once the African grasps the significance of what is being taught him he is capable of going far in the realm of science and other fields for his mind is keen, alert.

Dr. Jones cited as an example an African couple who discarded their superstitions and accepted Christianity. They wanted their young son to receive all education possible. Accordingly he was trained in the Johannesburg School and sent from there to Tuskegee Institute. He was graduated with a high record from Tuskegee and entered the University of Minnesota where he spent three years. From Minnesota he went to Northwestern University for five years. He then attended a university at Budapest for six months and a university at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he received his legal training in three months. He holds several degrees and is now practicing medicine at Johannesburg. His name is Dr. Xumas, and great good has come to his people as a result of his work, Dr. Jones said.

LEADER
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

APR 11 1930

Colored Bishop Speaks Here



Missionary Bishop and Mrs. S. C. Crutcher, representing the Sons and Daughters of Ham, have been invited to conduct evangelistic services in the Wesleyan Methodist church, corner of Chauncey and Emery St., April 10-20.

They are returned missionaries from Liberia, west coast of Africa, and have spent some time in England and Germany in recent years Bishop Crutcher is better known as the praying bishop. He has traveled extensively, having crossed the ocean 28 times and has labored in the evangelistic field in a number of the European countries and as weel as in South Africa.

Bishop Crutcher was born of slave parents, thus having no chance for an education until after the emancipation. But at the age of 20 he studied in Lincoln university, Missouri, and Wilberforce university, Ohio. He is not entirely a stranger in Eau Claire, having conducted revival services some 30 years ago in the Swedish Methodist church when the Rev. Christensen was pastor, and this is his second visit to the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Morning prayer meeting will be held from six to seven o'clock. Sunday services, six o'clock prayer services, Sunday school 9:30; morning worship 10:30; evening service 7:30.

REMARKABLE PIECE OF WORK BEING DONE IN GALANGUE UNDER REVEREND HENRY C. McDOWELL AND WORKERS

Will Be One Of Three Speakers At 121st Annual Meeting of American Board of Foreign Missions October 21-23

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—A remarkable piece of work is being done today in Galangue, West Africa, by the Rev Henry C. McDowell, who is now serving under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. McDowell, who has just reached the United States on furlough, will be one of the three key speakers at the 121st Annual Meeting of the Board in Madison, Wis., Oct. 21-23 inclusive.

Going out to Africa first in 1919, McDowell began the actual building up of Galangue only six years ago. With the consent of the Portuguese officials, he took a four-day journey by tpoi (hammock), and selected the present site of the station, which serves the Ovimbundu people. Now, thanks to government roads, this same trip may be made in three hours by auto.

There in the wilderness, McDowell planted his station, and now on 1,250 acres rise 31 buildings of permanent construction, assessed at $67,000 by the government. There are schools for both boys and girls, as well as an industrial department and carpenter, tailor, show and blacksmith shops.

Kingdom's Church

Four neighboring tribes heretofore unreached are now sending boys to the school, among them being the son and heir of the native king. The king himself, in spite of opposition, determined that his people should become Christian, and not long ago himself joined the church. Not only has the mission station prospered, but there are now 37 recognized out-stations, and 40 meeting places for religious and educational work. There is a native staff at Galangue of 73 workers.

"We work among three tribes, the Ovimbundus, Gangeullas and Chokeans," says Rev. Powell. "Our native church has already sent workers to the Gangeullas. The Ovimbundus are the most patient and long-suffering of any tribe in this part of Angola. Traders in the old days, they have come to develop a certain diplomacy. They believe in waiting. Sit tight and be patient, and the thing you want usually comes around, seems to be their policy. Like all Africans they have a sense of humor. They have never gotten over their love of travel. Perhaps that is what makes them anxious to do missionary work of their own to other tribes. They are quick in picking up other dialects."

Dread Witch Doctor

The dread witch doctor is very powerful in McDowell's territory, and this American missionary has had many contacts, not only with this terrorizing profession, but with native secret societies, which seem to thrive around Galangue.

"We live near the capital of the secret society region," said McDowell on being interviewed. "The king or potentate lives in a village not forty miles from me. The program of these societies is elastic, and the leaders are really keen in their uneducated way. They take be in a given locality and use this to arouse feelings. I have met at least three times to talk with these leaders trying to get to some basis of compromise with the secret orders. Because several young fellows who had made confession of Christian faith were poisoned, I finally came to an understanding with the secret societies that becoming a Christian and associating with a missionary enterprise would no longer be considered by them just reason for putting a man to death."

Manned By Americans

The Galangue station is entirely manned by American Negroes, and has on its staff besides McDowell, Samuel B. Coles of Alabama, specializing in industrial and agricultural work, and, of course, Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Coles. They are now awaiting the arrival of Aaron M. McMillan of Omaha, Neb. who is studying Portuguese in Portugal territory, McDowell, Coles, and McMillan must all learn Portuguese as well as the native tongue, Ubundu.

NEW YORK TIMES

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LAUDS NEGRO MISSIONS IN 3 FOREIGN FIELDS

Dr. Graham Reports to Baptist Meeting on Work in Liberia, Nicaragua and Africa.

Reports from foreign missions, including Liberia, Nicaragua and South Africa, featured the fifth day of the National Baptist Convention of America at the Salem M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and 129th Street. Negro delegates from all over the country are in attendance.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Graham, secretary of the convention's board of foreign missions, who presided, spoke of the careers of Negro missionaries to Africa and other countries, citing cases of many who died "in the field of action." Too many of the Negroes of America, he said, are ignorant of the traditions of Negro mission work.

Africa, according to Dr. Graham, offers the best field for Negro missionaries. He referred to the continent's richness in natural resources, and to its 300,000,000 people—"my kinsmen and your kinsmen, who are looking for us to come over and help them."

The Rev. O. A. Simpson, missionary to Nicaragua, told of his return to that country after a period of training in the United States. Dr. Simpson declared that he had converted and baptized more than 500 Nicaraguans.

Other speakers included the Rev. Samuel Stubblefield, in charge of the mission work in Liberia; the Rev. D. B. Mdodana of South Africa, another missionary, and Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, president of the women's auxiliary of the convention.

Between addresses the convention choir sang a group of spirituals under the direction of H. B. P. Johnson of Chicago.

Tomorrow's session, which will close the convention, will also end the deadlock as to the election of a president for the coming year. The election has held the attention of the convention for the past three days, and has disrupted the scheduled program. The candidates for the post are the present president, Dr John W. Hurse of Kansas City, Mo. and Dr. S. S. Jones, present corresponding secretary.